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=> d que stat l15
L4             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PRAMIPEXOLE/CN
L5             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  MIRAPEX/CN
L6             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PREDNISON/CN
L7           368 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L4 OR L5 OR ?PRAMIPEXOLE? OR ?MIRAPEX?
L8            13 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L7 AND (L6 OR ?PREDNISON?)
L9             3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L8 AND (?RHEUMATOID?(W)?ARTHRITIS? OR
                  ?PAIN? OR ?INFLAM? OR ?ANALGESIC? OR ?AUTOIMMUN? OR ?ANALGE?)
L10           13 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L8 OR L9
L11            1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L10 AND ?SLEEP?
L12           13 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L10 OR L11
L15           11 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L12 AND (PRD<20020305 OR PD<20020305)

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bad data

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L15  ANSWER 1 OF 11  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN                    X
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2003:202410  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          138:226705
TITLE:                    Novel pharmaceuticals comprising drug conjugates with
                          polypeptide carriers
INVENTOR(S):              Picariello, Thomas
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       New River Pharmaceuticals Inc., USA
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 2059 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   12
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
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     WO 2003020200         A2    20030313    WO 2001-US43117         20011116 <--
     WO 2003020200         A3    20030912
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
             PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA,
             UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
             KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB,
             GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA,
             GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     CA 2429345            AA    20030313    CA 2001-2429345         20011116 <--
     EP 1357928            A2    20031105    EP 2001-273387          20011116 <--
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                       US 2000-248600P     P  20001116 <--
                                             US 2000-248601P     P  20001116 <--
                                             US 2000-248603P     P  20001116 <--
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US 2001-248787P	P	20011116	<--
US 2001-248790P	P	20011116	<--
US 2001-248791P	P	20011116	<--
US 2001-248792P	P	20011116	<--
US 2001-248793P	P	20011116	<--
US 2001-248833P	P	20011116	<--
US 2001-248848P	P	20011116	<--
US 2001-248849P	P	20011116	<--
WO 2001-US43117	W	20011116	<--

AB A pharmaceutical composition comprising a polypeptide and an active agent attached to said polypeptide is disclosed.

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

x bad date

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:754995 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:268473
TITLE: Porous drug matrices and methods of manufacture thereof
INVENTOR(S): Straub, Julie; Altreuter, David; Bernstein, Howard; Chickering, Donald E.; Khattak, Sarwat; Randall, Greg
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Acusphere Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 20 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. 6,395,300.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
US 2002142050	A1	20021003	US 2002-53929	20020122	<--
US 6395300	B1	20020528	US 1999-433486	19991104	<--
US 6645528	B1	20031111	US 2000-694407	20001023	<--
ZA 2001010347	A	20030730	ZA 2001-10347	20011218	<--
US 2005048116	A1	20050303	US 2004-924642	20040824	<--
US 2005058710	A1	20050317	US 2004-928886	20040827	<--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-136323P	P 19990527	<--
			US 1999-158659P	P 19991008	<--
			US 1999-433486	A2 19991104	<--
			US 2002-53929	A3 20020122	<--

AB Drugs, especially low aqueous solubility drugs, are provided in a porous matrix form, preferably microparticles, which enhances dissoln. of the drug in aqueous media. The drug matrixes preferably are made using a process that includes (i) dissolving a drug, preferably a drug having low aqueous solubility, in a volatile solvent to form a drug solution, (ii) combining at least one pore forming agent with the drug solution to form an emulsion, suspension, or second solution and hydrophilic or hydrophobic excipients that stabilize the drug and inhibit crystallization, and (iii) removing the volatile solvent and pore forming agent from the emulsion, suspension, or second solution to yield the porous matrix of drug. Hydrophobic or hydrophilic excipients may be selected to stabilize the drug in crystalline form by inhibiting crystal growth or to stabilize the drug in amorphous form by preventing crystallization The pore forming agent can be either a volatile liquid that is immiscible with the

drug solvent or a volatile solid compound, preferably a volatile salt. In a preferred embodiment, spray drying is used to remove the solvents and the pore forming agent. The resulting porous matrix has a faster rate of dissoln. following administration to a patient, as compared to non-porous matrix forms of the drug. In a preferred embodiment, microparticles of the porous drug matrix are reconstituted with an aqueous medium and administered parenterally, or processed using standard techniques into tablets or capsules for oral administration. Thus, 5.46 g of PEG 8000, 0.545 g of **prednisone**, and 0.055 g of Span 40 were dissolved in 182 mL of methylene chloride. A solution of 3.27 g of ammonium bicarbonate in 18.2 mL of water was added to the organic solution (phase ratio 1:10) and homogenized for 5 min at 16,000 RPM. The resulting emulsion was spray dried on a benchtop spray dryer using an air-atomizing nozzle and nitrogen as the drying gas.

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:695785 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:210973
TITLE: Administration of **sleep** restorative agents and efficacy of drug therapy
INVENTOR(S): Holman, Andrew
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 44 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002069974	A1	20020912	WO 2002-US6786	20020305 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002165246	A1	20021107	US 2002-91744	20020305 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-273667P P	20010305 <--

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:210973
AB The present invention provides methods and compns. for increasing the efficacy of a therapeutic agent administered to a subject. A **sleep** restorative agent is co-administered to the subject along with the therapeutic agent, whereby the efficacy of the therapeutic agent is increased.
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:556104 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:109489
TITLE: Compositions comprising a polypeptide and an active agent
INVENTOR(S): Piccariello, Thomas; Olon, Lawrence P.; Kirk, Randal J.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 34 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 12
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE	
US 2002099013	A1	20020725	US 2001-933708		20010822	<--
US 2004087483	A1	20040506	US 2002-136433		20020502	<--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-247556P	P	20001114	<--
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			US 2000-247927P	P	20001114	<--
			US 2000-247928P	P	20001114	<--
			US 2000-247929P	P	20001114	<--
			US 2000-247930P	P	20001114	<--
			US 2000-642820	A2	20000822	<--
			US 2000-248607P	P	20001116	<--
			US 2001-933708	A2	20010822	<--

AB Claimed are compns. comprising a polypeptide and an active agent covalently attached to the polypeptide and a method for delivery of an active agent to a patient by administering the composition to the patient. The peptide is a homopolymer of a naturally occurring amino acid or a .

heteropolymer of two or more naturally occurring amino acids. In an example, (Glu)n-cephalexin was prepared from Glu(OBut)NCA and cephalexin hydrochloride.

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:555334 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:114525
TITLE: Syntactic deformable pharmaceutical foam compositions
INVENTOR(S): Odidi, Isa; Odidi, Amina
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Can.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002056861	A2	20020725	WO 2002-CA54	20020117 <--
WO 2002056861	A3	20021017		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6800668	B1	20041005	US 2001-765783	20010119
CA 2435276	AA	20020725	CA 2002-2435276	20020117 <--
CA 2435276	C	20050315		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-765783 A 20010119 <--
WO 2002-CA54 W 20020117 <--

AB The invention relates to methods for preparing a syntactic foam composition suitable for use as a carrier for chems. or other compds., including pharmaceuticals. Carbopol 971P, hydroxyethyl cellulose, cellulose microspheres and silica, was mixed in a high-shear mixer. The resulting admixt. was treated with 2-propanol, while simultaneously subjecting the admixt. to high-shear forces in the high-shear mixer. This mixing created a uniform stable syntactic deformable and compressible dendritic solid foam which could be shaped before drying. Metoprolol succinate was added to the above admixt. and subjected to high-shear agitation for 2 min before treatment with 2-propanol. A stable syntactic deformable and compressible dendritic solid foam which could be shaped before drying was obtained. This was dried at 40°. The dried foam was the disentangled by size reduction to obtain discrete particles. The free flowing particles were reassembled and shaped by compression in a mold. The shaped units, when subjected to an aqueous medium, released metoprolol over a period of ≤3 h.

L15 ANSWER 6 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:354556 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:98838
TITLE: Molecular Properties That Influence the Oral Bioavailability of Drug Candidates
AUTHOR(S): Veber, Daniel F.; Johnson, Stephen R.; Cheng,

Hung-Yuan; Smith, Brian R.; Ward, Keith W.; Kopple, Kenneth D.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Departments of Medicinal Chemistry, Cheminformatics, Computational Analytical and Structural Sciences, and Drug Metabolism and Pharmacokinetics, GlaxoSmithKline, King of Prussia, PA, 19406-0939, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (**2002**), 45(12), 2615-2623
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Oral bioavailability measurements in rats for over 1100 drug candidates studied at Smith-Kline Beecham Pharmaceuticals (now Glaxo Smith-Kline) have allowed us to analyze the relative importance of mol. properties considered to influence that drug property. Reduced mol. flexibility, as measured by the number of rotatable bonds, and low polar surface area or total hydrogen bond count (sum of donors and acceptors) are found to be important predictors of good oral bioavailability, independent of mol. weight That on average both the number of rotatable bonds and polar surface area or hydrogen bond count tend to increase with mol. weight may in part explain the success of the mol. weight parameter in predicting oral bioavailability. The commonly applied mol. weight cutoff at 500 does not itself significantly sep. compds. with poor oral bioavailability from those with acceptable values in this extensive data set. Our observations suggest that compds. which meet only the 2 criteria of (1) 10 or fewer rotatable bonds and (2) polar surface area ≤140 Å2 (or 12 or fewer H-bond donors and acceptors) will have a high probability of good oral bioavailability in the rat. Data sets for the artificial membrane permeation rate and for clearance in the rat were also examined Reduced polar surface area correlates better with increased permeation rate than does lipophilicity (C log P), and increased rotatable bond count has a neg. effect on the permeation rate. A threshold permeation rate is a prerequisite of oral bioavailability. The rotatable bond count does not correlate with the data examined here for the in vivo clearance rate in the rat.

REFERENCE COUNT: 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 7 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:332011 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:355482

TITLE: Compositions comprising a polypeptide and an active agent

INVENTOR(S): Piccariello, Thomas; Olon, Lawrence P.; Kirk, Randall J.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): New River Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 98 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 12

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002034237	A1	20020502	WO 2001-US26142	20010822 <--

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT,

LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU,
SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU,
ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,
BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 6716452	B1	20040406	US 2000-642820		20000822
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AU 2001086599	A5	20020506	AU 2001-86599		20010822 <--
EP 1311242	A1	20030521	EP 2001-966056		20010822 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR					
JP 2004523480	T2	20040805	JP 2002-537291		20010822 <--
US 2004127397	A1	20040701	US 2003-727565		20031205 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-642820	A	20000822 <--
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			US 2000-247801P	P	20001114 <--
			US 2000-247802P	P	20001114 <--
			US 2000-247803P	P	20001114 <--
			US 2000-247804P	P	20001114 <--
			WO 2001-US26142	W	20010822 <--

AB Claimed are compns. comprising a polypeptide and an active agent covalently attached to the polypeptide and a method for delivery of an active agent to a patient by administering the composition to the patient. The

peptide is a homopolymer of a naturally occurring amino acid or a heteropolymer of two or more naturally occurring amino acids. In an example, (Glu)n-cephalexin was prepared from Glu(OBut)NCA and cephalexin hydrochloride.

REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 8 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:338762 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:362292
TITLE: Methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile
INVENTOR(S): Farr, Spencer
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Phase-1 Molecular Toxicology, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 222 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001032928	A2	20010510	WO 2000-US30474	20001103 <--
WO 2001032928	A3	20020725		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-165398P P 19991105 <--
US 2000-196571P P 20000411 <--

AB The invention discloses methods, gene databases, gene arrays, protein arrays, and devices that may be used to determine the hypersensitivity of individuals to a given agent, such as drug or other chemical, in order to prevent toxic side effects. In one embodiment, methods of identifying hypersensitivity in a subject by obtaining a gene expression profile of multiple genes associated with hypersensitivity of the subject suspected to be hypersensitive, and identifying in the gene expression profile of the subject a pattern of gene expression of the genes associated with hypersensitivity are disclosed. The gene expression profile of the subject may be compared with the gene expression profile of a normal individual and a hypersensitive individual. The gene expression profile of the subject that is obtained may comprise a profile of levels of mRNA or cDNA. The gene expression profile may be obtained by using an array of nucleic acid probes for the plurality of genes associated with hypersensitivity. The expression of the genes predetd. to be associated with hypersensitivity is directly related to prevention or repair of toxic damage at the tissue, organ or system level. Gene databases arrays and apparatus useful for identifying hypersensitivity in a subject are also disclosed.

L15 ANSWER 9 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:861473 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:32972

TITLE: Porous drug matrixes containing polymers and sugars and methods of their manufacture
INVENTOR(S): Straub, Julie; Bernstein, Howard; Chickering, Donald E., III; Khatak, Sarwat; Randall, Greg
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Acusphere, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2000072827	A2	20001207	WO 2000-US14578		20000525 <--
WO 2000072827	A3	20010125			
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM					
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
US 6395300	B1	20020528	US 1999-433486		19991104 <--
CA 2371836	AA	20001207	CA 2000-2371836		20000525 <--
EP 1180020	A2	20020220	EP 2000-939365		20000525 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO					
BR 2000010984	A	20020430	BR 2000-10984		20000525 <--
JP 2003500438	T2	20030107	JP 2000-620939		20000525 <--
NZ 516083	A	20030829	NZ 2000-516083		20000525 <--
AU 768022	B2	20031127	AU 2000-54459		20000525 <--
US 2002041896	A1	20020411	US 2001-798824		20010302 <--
US 6610317	B2	20030826			
NO 2001005753	A	20020128	NO 2001-5753		20011126 <--
ZA 2001010347	A	20030730	ZA 2001-10347		20011218 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-136323P	P	19990527 <--
			US 1999-158659P	P	19991008 <--
			US 1999-433486	A	19991104 <--
			US 2000-186310P	P	20000302 <--
			WO 2000-US14578	W	20000525 <--

AB Drugs, especially low aqueous solubility drugs, are provided in a porous matrix form, preferably microparticles, which enhances dissoln. of the drug in aqueous media. The drug matrixes preferably are made using a process that includes (i) dissolving a drug, preferably a drug having low aqueous solubility, in a volatile solvent to form a drug solution, (ii) combining at least one pore forming agent with the drug solution to form an emulsion, suspension, or second solns., and (iii) removing the volatile solvent and pore forming agent from the emulsion, suspension, or second solution to yield the porous matrix of drug. The pore forming agent can be either a volatile liquid that is immiscible with the drug solvent or a volatile solid compound, preferably a volatile salt. In a preferred embodiment, spray drying is used to remove the solvents and the pore forming agent. The resulting porous matrix has a faster rate of dissoln. following administration to a patient, as compared to non-porous matrix forms of the drug. In a

preferred embodiment, microparticles of the porous drug matrix are reconstituted with an aqueous medium and administered parenterally, or processed using standard techniques into tablets or capsules for oral administration. Paclitaxel or docetaxel can be provided in a porous matrix form, which allows the drug to be formulated without solubilizing agents and administered as a bolus. For example, a nifedipine-loaded organic solution was prepared by dissolving 9.09 g of PEG 3350, 2.27 g of nifedipine, and 0.009 g of lecithin in 182 mL of methylene chloride. An aqueous solution was prepared by dissolving 3.27 g of NH4HCO3 and 0.91 g of PEG 3350 in 1.82 mL of water. The aqueous and organic solns. were homogenized and resulting emulsion was spray dried. A suspension of the porous nifedipine drug matrix was prepared in 5% dextrose solution at a concentration of 2.5 mg/mL. A bolus injection of the suspension was tolerated when administrated to dogs.

L15 ANSWER 10 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:720729 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:256719
TITLE: QSAR model for drug human oral bioavailability. [Erratum to document cited in CA133:159633]
AUTHOR(S): Yoshida, Fumitaka; Topliss, John G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Medicinal Chemistry College of Pharmacy, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, 48109-1065, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (**2000**), 43(24), 4723
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB On page 2578, Table 5, the correct footnote e is as follows: "e Weighting is 0.5, where the carbon α to the carbonyl is tertiary, or the carbonyl is attached to a ring with ortho substituents on each side, or the carbonyl can undergo intramol. hydrogen bonding with a nearby group.". On page 2580, in Table 6, under the "structural descriptors" column, the correct data for entries 96 and 133 is 7, 13 for both compds. Under the "drug" column, the correct spelling of the names for entries 83 and 107 are propranolol and chlorthalidone, resp.

L15 ANSWER 11 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:375684 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:159633
TITLE: QSAR Model for Drug Human Oral Bioavailability
AUTHOR(S): Yoshida, Fumitaka; Topliss, John G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Medicinal Chemistry College of Pharmacy, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, 48109-1065, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (**2000**), 43(13), 2575-2585
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The quant. structure-bioavailability relationship of 232 structurally diverse drugs was studied to evaluate the feasibility of constructing a predictive model for the human oral bioavailability of prospective new medicinal agents. The oral bioavailability determined in human adults was assigned one of four ratings and analyzed in relation to physicochem. and structural factors by the ORMUCS (ordered multicategorical classification

method using the simplex technique) method. A systematic examination of various physicochem. parameters relating primarily to absorption, and structural elements which could influence metabolism, was carried out to analyze their effects on the bioavailability classification of drugs in the data set. Lipophilicity, expressed as the distribution coefficient at pH 6.5, was found to be a significant factor influencing bioavailability. The observation that acids generally had better bioavailability characteristics than bases, with neutral compds. between, led to the formulation of a new parameter, Δ log D (log D6.5 - log D7.4), which proved to be an important contributor in improving the classification results. The addition of 15 structural descriptors relating primarily to well-known metabolic processes yielded a satisfactory QSAR equation which had a correct classification rate of 71% (97% within one class) and a Spearman rank correlation coefficient (Rs) of 0.851, despite the diversity of structure and pharmacol. activity in the compound set. In leave-one-out tests, an average of 67% of drugs were correctly classified (96% within one class) with an Rs of 0.812. The relationship formulated identified significant factors influencing bioavailability and assigned them quant. values expressing their contribution. The predictive power of the model was evaluated using a sep. test set of 40 compds., of which 60% (95% within one class) were correctly classified. Since the necessary physicochem. parameters can be calculated or estimated and the structural descriptors are obtained from an inspection of the structure, the model enables a rough estimate to be made of the prospective human oral bioavailability of unsynthesized compds. Also, the model has the advantage of transparency in that it indicates which factors may affect bioavailability and the extent of that effect. This could be useful in designing compds. which are more bioavailable. Refinement of the model is possible as more bioavailability data becomes available. Potential uses are in drug design, prioritization of compds. for synthesis, and selection for detailed studies of early compound leads in drug discovery programs.

REFERENCE COUNT: 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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=> d que stat l14
L4             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PRAMIPEXOLE/CN
L5             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  MIRAPEX/CN
L6             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PREDNISON/CN
L7           368 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L4 OR L5 OR ?PRAMIPEXOLE? OR ?MIRAPEX?
L8            13 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L7 AND (L6 OR ?PREDNISON?)
L9             3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L8 AND (?RHEUMATOID?(W)?ARTHRITIS? OR
                   ?PAIN? OR ?INFLAM? OR ?ANALGESIC? OR ?AUTOIMMUN? OR ?ANALGE?)
L10           13 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L8 OR L9
L11            1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L10 AND ?SLEEP?
L12           13 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L10 OR L11
L13           17 SEA L12
L14           12 DUP REMOV L13 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs l14 1-12

L14  ANSWER 1 OF 12  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
     on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:    2005113149  EMBASE
TITLE:               Treatment options in treatment-resistant depression.
AUTHOR:              Gotto J.; Rapaport M.H.
CORPORATE SOURCE:    Dr. J. Gotto, 8700 Beverly Blvd, Los Angeles, CA 90048,
                     United States. Jennifer.Gotto@cshs.org
SOURCE:              Primary Psychiatry, (2005) Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 42-50.
                     Refs: 65
                     ISSN: 1082-6319  CODEN: PPRSC5
COUNTRY:             United States
DOCUMENT TYPE:       Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT:        030     Pharmacology
                     032     Psychiatry
                     037     Drug Literature Index
                     038     Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE:            English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE:    English
ENTRY DATE:          Entered STN: 20050331
                     Last Updated on STN: 20050331
AB   Treatment-resistant depression, or difficult-to-treat depression is
     emerging as a focus of scientific endeavor.  Serotonin reuptake inhibitors
     and serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors are no longer "new"
     antidepressants, and most recent phase II and phase III studies attempting
     to identify agents with novel mechanisms of action have been unsuccessful.
     Unfortunately, 30% to 60% of patients treated with the currently approved
     antidepressant medications do not receive adequate relief of symptoms of
     major depressive disorder from the initial treatment intervention.  In
     fact, only approximately 35% of patients in rigorously-controlled clinical
     research studies (those having a score of <8 on the Hamilton Rating Scale
     for Depression) benefit enough from initial treatment to be classified as
     fully remitted.  Good clinicians are frequently challenged to devise
     alternatives for these difficult-to-treat patients.  This article reviews
     the current treatment augmentation options and the rationale for their
     use.

L14  ANSWER 2 OF 12  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
     on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:    2004379355  EMBASE
TITLE:               Diagnosis and management of pergolide-induced fibrosis.
AUTHOR:              Agarwal P.; Fahn S.; Frucht S.J.
CORPORATE SOURCE:    Dr. S.J. Frucht, The Neurological Institute, 710 West 168th
                     Street, New York, NY 10032, United States.
```

bad date

sf216@columbia.edu
SOURCE: Movement Disorders, (2004) Vol. 19, No. 6, pp. 699-704.
Refs: 17
ISSN: 0885-3185 CODEN: MOVDEA
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
014 Radiology
015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
048 Gastroenterology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040924
Last Updated on STN: 20040924
AB We report on 2 patients treated with pergolide, 1 of whom developed pleural fibrosis and the other retroperitoneal fibrosis. In both cases, an extensive diagnostic evaluation and surgical intervention were required to reach a diagnosis. Based on our experience with these patients and a review of cases of pergolide-induced fibrosis in the English-language literature, we propose guidelines for the diagnosis and management of this rare complication. .COPYRGT. 2004 Movement Disorder Society.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004433973 EMBASE
TITLE: Parasomnias.
AUTHOR: Mahowald M.W.; Bornemann M.C.; Schenck C.H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. M.W. Mahowald, Minnesota Reg. Sleep Disord. Center, Hennepin County Medical Center, 701 Park Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55415, United States
SOURCE: Seminars in Neurology, (2004) Vol. 24, No. 3, pp. 283-292.
Refs: 127
ISSN: 0271-8235 CODEN: SEMNEP
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
014 Radiology
032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20041112
Last Updated on STN: 20041112
AB Parasomnias are defined as unpleasant or undesirable behavioral or experiential phenomena that occur predominately or exclusively during the **sleep** period. Initially thought to represent a unitary phenomenon, often attributed to psychiatric disease, it is now clear that parasomnias are not a unitary phenomenon but rather are the manifestation of a wide variety of completely different conditions, most of which are diagnosable and treatable. The parasomnias may be conveniently categorized as "primary **sleep** parasomnias" (disorders of the **sleep** states per se) and "secondary **sleep** parasomnias" (disorders of other organ systems, which manifest themselves during **sleep**). The primary **sleep** parasomnias can be classified according to the **sleep** state of origin: rapid eye movement (REM) **sleep**, non-REM (NREM) **sleep**, or miscellaneous (i.e.,

those not respecting **sleep** state). The secondary **sleep** parasomnias can be further classified by the organ system involved. The underlying pathophysiology of many parasomnias is state dissociation - the brain is partially awake and partially **asleep.** The result of this mixed state of being is that the brain is awake enough to perform very complex and often protracted motor and/or verbal behaviors but **asleep** enough not to have conscious awareness of, or responsibility for, these behaviors.

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 12 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004285806 EMBASE
TITLE: Sarcoid neuropathy: Case report and review of the literature.
AUTHOR: Zivkovic S.A.; Lacomis D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. S. Zivkovic, Department of Neurology, Univ. of Pittsburgh Medical Center, 200 Lothrop Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15213, United States. zivkovics@upmc.edu
SOURCE: Journal of Clinical Neuromuscular Disease, (2004) Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 184-189.
Refs: 27
ISSN: 1522-0443 CODEN: JCNDCL
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040722
Last Updated on STN: 20040722

X bad date

AB Histologically proven sarcoid neuropathy is rare and its features are protean. The objectives of this study were to describe a patient with chronic, stable sarcoidosis and new onset of neuropathy and to review the neuropathic manifestations of sarcoidosis. We conducted a case report and review of the literature. A 59-year-old woman with a 9-year history of quiescent sarcoidosis developed progressive distal leg paresthesias over 12 months. Electrodiagnostic studies showed a mild left peroneal neuropathy, and superficial peroneal nerve biopsy revealed evidence of sarcoidosis with vasculitis. Additional investigations revealed unsuspected, active systemic sarcoidosis involving the lungs, salivary glands, and peripheral lymph nodes. Historically, sarcoid neuropathy could present as focal, multifocal, or diffuse sensorimotor neuropathy with predominant axon loss and sometimes vasculitis. Serologic testing has limited value, particularly in patients with known sarcoidosis. Nerve biopsy is required for diagnosis of sarcoid neuropathy, and positive biopsy could lead to recognition of more extensive subclinical multisystem involvement. Fortunately, most patients improve with oral corticosteroids. Copyright .COPYRGT. 2004 by Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

L14 ANSWER 5 OF 12 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:248976 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200400249034
TITLE: Interstitial pneumoniae induced by cabergoline in a patient with Parkinson disease.
AUTHOR(S): Cusi, C. [Reprint Author]; Pietra, A.; Valenti, G. L. [Reprint Author]; Bassi, P. [Reprint Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Divisione di Neurologia, Azienda Ospedaliera San Carlo Borromeo, Milan, Italy

SOURCE: Neurological Sciences, (March 2004) Vol. 25, No. Supplement 1, pp. 35. print.
Meeting Info.: 2004 Lombardia Meeting of the Italian Neurological Society (SIN) and the Italian Society of Hospital Neurosciences (SNO). Milan, Italy. March 26-27, 2004.
ISSN: 1590-1874 (ISSN print).
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 May 2004
Last Updated on STN: 6 May 2004

L14 ANSWER 6 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002465309 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12224444
TITLE: Gateways to clinical trials.
AUTHOR: Bayes M; Rabasseda X; Prous J RMbayes@prous.com
SOURCE: Methods and findings in experimental and clinical pharmacology, (2002 Jul-Aug) 24 (6) 371-91.
Journal code: 7909595. ISSN: 0379-0355.
PUB. COUNTRY: Spain
DOCUMENT TYPE: Bibliography
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020913
Last Updated on STN: 20030503
Entered Medline: 20030502

bad data

AB Gateways to Clinical Trials is a guide to the most recent clinical trials in current literature and congresses. The data in the following tables has been retrieved from the Clinical Studies knowledge area of Prous Science Integrity, the drug discovery and development portal, http://integrity.prous.com. This issue focuses on the following selection of drugs: Aciclovir, alemtuzumab, alendronic acid sodium salt, alicaforsen sodium, alteplase, amifostine hydrate, antithymocyte globulin (equine), aspirin, atorvastatin calcium, azathioprine; Bacillus Calmette-Guerin, basiliximab, bicalutamide, bimatoprost, BMS-214662, brimonidine tartrate, buprenorphine hydrochloride; Cabergoline, carbamazepine, carboplatin, ciclosporine, cisplatin, cyclophosphamide; Daclizumab, desmopressin acetate, dihydroergotamine mesylate, dorzolamide hydrochloride, doxorubicin, dutasteride; Everolimus; Fluocinolone acetonide, frovatriptan, FTY-720, fulvestrant; Gabapentin, galantamine hydrobromide, ganciclovir, gemcitabine, glatiramer acetate; Hydrocodone bitartrate; Interferon beta, interferon beta-1a, interferon beta-1b, ipratropium bromide; Ketotifen; Lamivudine, latanoprost, levodopa, lidocaine hydrochloride, lonafarnib; Metformin hydrochloride, methylprednisolone, metoclopramide hydrochloride, mirtazapine, mitoxantrone hydrochloride, modafinil, muromonab-CD3, mycophenolate mofetil; NS-2330; Olopatadine hydrochloride, omalizumab, oxcarbazepine, oxycodone hydrochloride; Paclitaxel, paracetamol, piribedil, **pramipexole** hydrochloride, pravastatin sodium, **prednisone**; Quetiapine fumarate; Raloxifene hydrochloride, rituximab, rizatriptan sulfate, Ro-63-8695, ropinirole hydrochloride, rosiglitazone maleate; Simvastatin, siplizumab, sirolimus; Tacrolimus, tegaserod maleate, timolol maleate, tiotropium bromide, tipifarnib, tizanidine hydrochloride, tolterodine tartrate, topiramate, travoprost; Unoprostone isopropyl ester; Valganciclovir hydrochloride, visilizumab; Zidovudine.

L14 ANSWER 7 OF 12 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002121778 EMBASE
TITLE: Management of fibromyalgia: What are the best treatment choices?.
AUTHOR: Forseth K.O.; Gran J.T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. K.O. Forseth, Department of Rheumatology, Betanien Hospital, Bj. Bjornsonsgt.6, Skien, N-3722, Norway. karin.forseth@tss.telemax.no
SOURCE: Drugs, (2002) Vol. 62, No. 4, pp. 577-592.
Refs: 146
ISSN: 0012-6667 CODEN: DRUGAY
COUNTRY: New Zealand
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 031 Arthritis and Rheumatism
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020418
Last Updated on STN: 20020418

AB Fibromyalgia still represents an enigma to modern medicine and the aetiopathogenesis is far from explored. The management of patients with fibromyalgia is thus mostly based on empirical research, and only a few controlled studies have been performed. Basic drug therapy rests on the administration of amitriptyline and conventional **analgesics.** Such therapy should be initiated only after careful patient information and delineation of therapeutic goals are provided. Any drug therapy should be administered in combination with physical treatment and cognitive behavioural therapy. Because of the appearing contours of pathogenic mechanisms, hopefully a number of new drugs will be available to the patients with this complex **pain** syndrome in the near future.

L14 ANSWER 8 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002668494 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12428432
TITLE: Gateways to Clinical Trials.
AUTHOR: Bayes M; Rabasseda X; Prous J Rmbayes@prous.com
SOURCE: Methods and findings in experimental and clinical pharmacology, (2002 Sep) 24 (7) 431-55. Ref: 171
Journal code: 7909595. ISSN: 0379-0355.
PUB. COUNTRY: Spain
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20021114
Last Updated on STN: 20030521
Entered Medline: 20030520

AB Gateways to Clinical Trials is a guide to the most recent clinical trials in current literature and congresses. The data in the following tables has been retrieved from the Clinical Studies knowledge area of Prous Science Integrity, the drug discovery and development portal, http://integrity.prous.com. This issue focuses on the following selection of drugs: Adalimumab, aeroDose insulin inhaler, agomelatine, alendronic acid sodium salt, aliskiren fumarate, alteplase, amlodipine, aspirin,

atazanavir; Bacillus Calmette-Guerin, basiliximab, BQ-788, bupropion hydrochloride; Cabergoline, caffeine citrate, carbamazepine, carvedilol, celecoxib, cyclosporine, clopidogrel hydrogensulfate, colestyramine; Dexamethasone, diclofenac sodium, digoxin, dipyridamole, docetaxel, dutasteride; Eletriptan, enfuvirtidie, eplerenone, ergotamine tartrate, esomeprazole magnesium, estramustine phosphate sodium; Finasteride, fluticasone propionate, fosinopril sodium; Ganciclovir, GBE-761-ONC, glatiramer acetate, gliclazide, granulocyte-CSF; Heparin sodium, human isophane insulin (pyr), Hydrochlorothiazide; Ibuprofen, inhaled insulin, interferon alfa, interferon beta-1a; Laminvudine, lansoprazole, lisinopril, lonafarnib, losartan potassium, lumiracoxib; MAb G250, meloxicam methotrexate, methylprednisolone aceponate, mitomycin, mycophenolate mofetil; Naproxen sodium, natalizumab, nelfinavir mesilate, nemifitide ditriflutate, nimesulide; Omalizumab, omapatrilat, omeprazole, oxybutynin chloride; Pantoprazole sodium, paracetamol, paroxetine, pentoxifylline, pergolide mesylate, permixon, phVEGF-A165, **pramipexole** hydrochloride, prasterone, **prednisone**, probucol, propiverine hydrochloride; Rabeprazole sodium, resiniferatoxin, risedronate sodium, risperidone, rofecoxib rosiglitazone maleate, ruboxistaurin mesilate hydrate; Selegiline transdermal system, sertraline, sildenafil citrate, streptokinase; Tadalafil, tamsulosin hydrochloride, technosphere/Insulin, tegaserod maleate, tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, testosterone heptanoate, testosterone undecanoate, tipifarnib, tolterodine tartrate, topiramate, troglitazone; Ursodeoxycholic acid; Valdecoxib, valsartan, vardenafil, venlafaxine hydrochloride, VX-745.

L14 ANSWER 9 OF 12 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:482609 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200482609
TITLE: Gateways to clinical trials.
AUTHOR(S): Bayes, M. [Reprint author]; Rabasseda, X.; Prous, J. R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Prous Science, S.A., 08080, P.O. Box 540, Barcelona, Spain
Mbayes@prous.com
SOURCE: Methods and Findings in Experimental and Clinical Pharmacology, (July-August, 2002) Vol. 24, No. 6, pp. 371-391. print.
CODEN: MFEPDX. ISSN: 0379-0355.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
General Review; (Literature Review)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Sep 2002
Last Updated on STN: 11 Sep 2002

AB Gateways to Clinical Trials is a guide to the most recent clinical trials in current literature and congresses. The data in the following tables has been retrieved from the Clinical Studies knowledge area of Prous Science Integrity, the drug discovery and development portal, http://integrity.prous.com. This issue focuses on the following selection of drugs: Aciclovir, alemtuzumab, alendronic acid sodium salt, alicaforsen sodium, alteplase, amifostine hydrate, antithymocyte globulin (equine), aspirin, atorvastatin calcium, azathioprine; Bacillus Calmette-Guerin, basiliximab, bicalutamide, bimatoprost, BMS-214662, brimonidine tartrate, buprenorphine hydrochloride; Cabergoline, carbamazepine, carboplatin, ciclosporine, cisplatin, cyclophosphamide; Daclizumab, desmopressin acetate, dihydroergotamine mesylate, dorzolamide hydrochloride, doxorubicin, dutasteride; Evorolimus; Fluocinolone acetonide, frovatriptan, FTY-720, fulvestrant; Gabapentin, galantamine hydrobromide, ganciclovir, gemcitabine, glatiramer acetate; Hydrocodone bitartrate; Interferon beta, interferon beta-1a, interferon beta-1b, ipratropium

bromide; Ketotifen; Lamivudine, latanoprost, levodopa, lidocaine hydrochloride, lonafarnib; Metformin hydrochloride, methylprednisolone, metoclopramide hydrochloride, mirtazapine, mitoxantrone hydrochloride, modafinil, muromonab-CD3, mycophenolate mofetil; NS-2330; Olopatadine hydrochloride, omalizumab, oxcarbazepine, oxycodone hydrochloride; Paclitaxel, paracetamol, piribedil, **pramipexole** hydrochloride, pravastatin sodium, **prednisone**; Quetiapine fumarate; Raloxifene hydrochloride, rituximab, rizatriptan sulfate, Ro-63-8695, ropinirole hydrochloride, rosiglitazone maleate; Simvastatin, siplizumab, sirolimus; Tacrolimus, tegaserod maleate, timolol maleate, tiotropium bromide, tipifarnib, tizanidine hydrochloride, tolterodine tartrate, topiramate, travoprost; Unoprostone isopropyl ester; Valganciclovir hydrochloride, visilizumab; Zidovudine.

L14 ANSWER 10 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002414413 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12168506
TITLE: Gateways to Clinical Trials. June 2002.
AUTHOR: Bayes M; Rabasseda X; Prous J Rmbayes@prous.com
SOURCE: Methods and findings in experimental and clinical pharmacology, (2002 Jun) 24 (5) 291-327. Ref: 200 Journal code: 7909595. ISSN: 0379-0355.
PUB. COUNTRY: Spain
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE) General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200301
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020810 Last Updated on STN: 20030108 Entered Medline: 20030107

AB Gateways to Clinical Trials is a guide to the most recent clinical trials in current literature and congresses. The data in the following tables has been retrieved from the Clinical Studies knowledge area of Prous Science Integrity, the drug discovery and development portal, http://integrity.prous.com. This issue focuses on the following selection of drugs: Abacavir sulfate, abarelix, abciximab, alicaforsen sodium, almotriptan, alteplase, amlodipine, amoxicillin trihydrate, amprenavir, argatroban monohydrate, aspirin, atorvastatin calcium, azathioprine; Baclofen, benidipine hydrochloride, benserazide, BMS-214662, bosentan, botulinum toxin type B; Candesartan cilexetil, carbamazepine, carbidopa, carboplatin, ceftriaxone sodium, celecoxib, cetirizine hydrochloride, clarithromycin, clavulanate potassium, clopidogrel hydrogensulfate, clozapine, CPI-1189, cyclophosphamide, cytarabine; Darbepoetin alfa, denileukin diftitox, dexamethasone, dipyridamole, droperidol, DW-166HC; Ebastine, efalizumab, efavirenz, eletriptan, enalapril maleate, enfuvirtide, enoxaparin sodium, enrasentan, entacapone, epoetin, eprosartan mesilate, etanercept, etoricoxib; Fenofibratefexofenadine hydrochloride, filgrastim, fludarabine phosphate, fluoxetine hydrochloride fluvoxamine maleate, frovatriptan, furosemide; Gabapentin, galantamine hydrobromide, gatifloxacin, gefitinib, ghrelin (human), glatiramer acetate; Haloperidol; Ibuprofen, ibuprofen, guaiacol ester, idarubicin hydrochloride, imipramine hydrochloride, imiquimod, interferon beta, interferon beta-1a, interferon beta-1b, interferon omega, irbesartan, itraconazole; Ketorolac, ketorolac tromethamine; Lamifiban, lamotrigine, lanoteplase, lansoprazole, leflunomide, leuprorelin acetate, levetiracetam, levocetirizine, levodopa, lisinopril, loratadine; Manidipine, methylprednisolone, metronidazole, mirtazapine, mizolastine, modafinil, morphine sulfate; Naproxen sodium, naratriptan hydrochloride,

nifedipine, NSC-683864; Ofloxacin, olanzapine, omalizumab, omapatrilat, ondansetron hydrochloride, oxcarbazepine; Paclitaxel, parecoxib sodium, paroxetine hydrochloride, phenytoin sodium, pimecrolimus, **pramipexole** hydrochloride, pravastatin, **prednisone**, pregabalin; Quetiapine fumarate; Ranitidine hydrochloride, rasburicase, ritonavir, rivastigmine tartrate, rizatriptan benzoate, rofecoxib; Saquinavir mesilate, sertraline, sildenafil citrate, simvastatin, sumatriptan succinate; Tacrolimus, tiagabine hydrochloride, ticlopidine hydrochloride, tirofiban hydrochloride, tolvaptan, topiramate, tretinoin; Valproic acid, valsartan, venlafaxine hydrochloride, verapamil; Warfarin sodium; Ximelagatran; Zanamivir, ziconotide, zolmitriptan, zonisamide.

L14 ANSWER 11 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002345081 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12087878
TITLE: Gateways to Clinical Trials.
AUTHOR: Bayes M; Rabasseda X; Prous J R
SOURCE: Methods and findings in experimental and clinical pharmacology, (2002 Apr) 24 (3) 159-84. Ref: 150
Journal code: 7909595. ISSN: 0379-0355.
PUB. COUNTRY: Spain
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200301
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020629
Last Updated on STN: 20030111
Entered Medline: 20030110

AB Gateways to Clinical Trials is a guide to the most recent clinical trials in current literature and congresses. The data in the following tables has been retrieved from the Clinical Studies knowledge area of Prous Science Integrity, the world's first drug discovery and development portal, and provides information on study design, treatments, conclusions and references. This issue focuses on the following selection of drugs: Abiciximab, acetylcholine chloride, acetylcysteine, alefacept, alemtuzumab, alicaforsen, alteplase, aminopterin, amoxicillin sodium, amphotericin B, anastrozole, argatroban monohydrate, arsenic trioxide, aspirin, atazanavir, atorvastatin, augmerosen, azathioprine; Benzylpenicillin, BMS-284756, botulinum toxin type A, botulinum toxin type B, BQ-123, budesonide, BXT-51072; Calcium folinate, carbamazepine, carboplatin, carmustine, ceftriaxone sodium, cefuroxime axetil, chorionic gonadotropin (human), cimetidine, ciprofloxacin hydrochloride, cisplatin, citalopram hydrobromide, cladribine, clarithromycin, clavulanic acid, clofarabine, clopidogrel hydrogensulfate, clotrimazole, CNI-1493, colesevelam hydrochloride, cyclophosphamide, cytarabine; Dalteparin sodium, daptomycin, darbepoetin alfa, debrisoquine sulfate, dexrazoxane, diaziquone, didanosine, docetaxel, donezepil, doxorubicin hydrochloride liposome injection, DX-9065a; Eberconazole, ecogramostim, eletriptan, enoxaparin sodium, epoetin, epoprostenol sodium, erlizumab, ertapenem sodium, ezetimibe; Fampridine, fenofibrate, filgrastim, fluconazole, fludarabine phosphate, fluorouracil, 5-fluorouracil/epinephrine, fondaparinux sodium, formoterol fumarate; Gabapentin, gemcitabine, gemfibrozil, glatiramer; Heparin sodium, homoharringtonine; Ibuprofen, iloprost, imatinib mesilate, imiquimod, interferon alpha-2b, interferon alpha-2c, interferon-beta; KW-6002; Lamotrigine, lanoteplase, metoprolol tartrate, mitoxantrone hydrochloride; Naproxen sodium, naratriptan, Natalizumab, nelfinavir mesilate, nevirapine, nifedipine, NSC-683864; Oral heparin; Paclitaxel, peginterferon alfa-2b, phenytoin, pimecrolimus,

piperacillin, pleconaril, **pramipexole** hydrochloride, **prednisone**, pregabalin, progesterone; Rasburicase, ravuconazole, reteplase, ribavirin, rituximab, rizatriptan, rosiglitazone maleate, rotigotine; Semaxanib, sildenafil citrate, simvastatin, stavudine, sumatriptan; Tacrolimus, tamoxifen citrate, tanomastat, tazobactam, telithromycin, tenecteplase, tolafentrine, tolterodine tartrate, triamcinolone acetonide, trimetazidine, troxacitabine; Valproic acid, vancomycin hydrochloride, vincristine, voriconazole, Warfarin sodium; Ximelagatran, Zidovudine, zolmitriptan.

L14 ANSWER 12 OF 12 EMBASE
on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000106060 EMBASE
TITLE: Helping patients who say they cannot **sleep**: Practical ways to evaluate and treat insomnia.
AUTHOR: Attarian H.P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. H.P. Attarian, Dept. of Neurology/Neurol. Surg., Washington Univ. School of Medicine, Box 8111, 660 S Euclid Ave, St. Louis, MO 63110, United States
SOURCE: Postgraduate Medicine, (2000) Vol. 107, No. 3, pp. 127-142.
Refs: 56
ISSN: 0032-5481 CODEN: POMDAS
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000406
Last Updated on STN: 20000406
DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS ACCESSION NUMBER

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L2 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:695785 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:210973
TITLE: Administration of sleep restorative agents and efficacy of drug therapy
INVENTOR(S): **Holman, Andrew**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 44 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002069974	A1	20020912	WO 2002-US6786	20020305
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002165246	A1	20021107	US 2002-91744	20020305
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-273667P P	20010305

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:210973
AB The present invention provides methods and compns. for increasing the efficacy of a therapeutic agent administered to a subject. A sleep restorative agent is co-administered to the subject along with the therapeutic agent, whereby the efficacy of the therapeutic agent is increased.
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT